The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy extra to the getter up of the Club. The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1875. NO. 145.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any person taking a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may keep sending until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Local Option Repeal Passed Second Reading.

Judicial Salary Bill Discussed and Amended.

THE RINGGOLD CASE ENDED.

Effort in the Senate to Investigate the Reading Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 25, 1875.

The following were reported negatively:

Relating to tenants of houses owned by operators of coal mines.

For the protection of fish in lakes.

The following were read in place:

Mr. Nagle—Giving common pleas judges chancery power over corporation mortgages.

Mr. Winslow—To repeal all laws allowing parties to testify.

Mr. Dill—To provide for the measurement of all kinds of lumber and timber.

Mr. Maclay, of the Committee on Mines and Mining, offered a resolution for a committee to investigate charges against the Reading Railroad, with power to send for persons and papers.

Messrs. Strang and Rutan argued that no investigation could be ordered involving the expenditure of money, except by a legislative act, and that required the action of both Houses. No money could be drawn out of the Treasury except by authority of previous law.

The Democratic Senators opposed this view. The discussion involved the power of one House to investigate and incur expense without the concurrence of the other.

The Senate decided—28 to 14—that it had no power to order an investigation by itself, and Mr. Maclay's resolution was changed to a joint one, referred and reported back.

The following passed finally:

An act for promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines and securing the safety of persons employed by and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania.

An act for the prevention of horses, cattle, goats, sheep or swine running at large in the various townships of the Commonwealth, when a majority of the voters thereof shall so decide.

An act to provide for the refunding and redemption of the existing indebtedness of counties, cities, borough, townships, school districts or other municipalities or incorporated districts evidenced by bonds or certificates issued prior to the 20th day of April, A. D. 1874.

The bill to provide for the measurement and inspection of lumber and for the appointment of inspectors thereof, was recommitted.

The following passed second reading:

An act relating to bail for stay of execution in cases where such bail is like to prove insolvent.

An act to make legal and valid all bonds or certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by municipal corporations for value.

An act to prevent the defiling of ice upon ponds, streams, rivers, creeks and canals owned or leased for the production of ice.

An act to authorize the holding of separate courts at the same time in counties in which the same is constituted of two or more law judges.

An act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries. [With amendments.]

A supplement to the act regulating divorces on application of relative or next friend of lunatic wife, approved April 15, A. D. 1843. [Amended.]

An act fixing the compensation of township officers. [Amended to include election officers.]

An act in relation to bonds of indemnity given to sheriffs in their official capacity for executing writs.

An act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of the lien of mortgages.

An act to authorize the formation and regulation of wharf companies was amended to include boards of trade.

Mr. McMullen moved to include pipe line companies. Rejected—20 to 19.

The House bill regulating the detail of judges to hold quarter sessions in Allegheny county passed second reading.

At the afternoon session the bill fixing the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court, of the judges of the several judicial districts and of the separate orphans' courts, was taken up, and created a discussion which lasted till six o'clock.

Mr. Yerkes moved to amend so as to make the salary of city judges six thousand dollars, and county judges five thousand.

Mr. Playford moved to amend the amendment so as to make the salary of Philadelphia and Allegheny judges five thousand dollars, and that of other judges four thousand. Carried—25 to 19.

Pending the question on the section as amended, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills passed second reading:

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act extending the Penn township road law, in the county of Allegheny, to Indiana and Wilkins townships in said county," approved the 27th day of April, A. D. 1871, so far as said act relates to said township of Indiana.

An act authorizing the Judges of the Supreme Court to appoint officers of said court in the city of Philadelphia.

An act to provide for the election and appointment of trustees for the State normal schools and to further regulate their management.

The General Appropriation bill.

A supplement to an act, approved the 4th day of April, 1873, entitled "An act to establish an insurance department providing for the adjustment of and a tax on the premium of insurance companies of other States and governments," was recommitted.

The bill to provide for the removal of county seats passed first reading.

Messrs. Birch and Alexander, members-elect, were sworn in.

A bill for the establishment of new counties was made the special order for next Wednesday evening.

The session of Monday night with reference to investigating Mr. Ringgold's right to a seat was reconsidered. This ends the matter.

Mr. Zern moved to take up the bill repealing the Local Option law.

Mr. Long offered an amendment to recommit the bill to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, with instructions to amend and report the same with amendments providing for a general license law and the submission of the license question to a vote of the people.

Mr. Parker raised the point of order that the amendment was not in order, because in entire change of the bill was contemplated.

The Speaker decided the point well taken.

Mr. Long appealed from the Speaker's decision.

After debate the decision was sustained—yeas 51, nays 17.

Mr. Plummer called the previous question, which was sustained. The bill then passed second reading without a division.

Mr. Smith, of Chester, on leave given, introduced a general bill regulating the sale of liquors.

Several bills making appropriations for public institutions were introduced.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 24, 1875.

The House went to work, soberly and earnestly, this morning, and did a fair day's work, passing eighteen bills on first reading, including the General Appropriation bill, and postponing one. They then took up the New county bill and spent the entire afternoon upon it, without coming to any conclusion.

The House is, as I write, engaged in a night session over the Local Option bill, and I have come to no conclusion upon it, at the hour of closing the mail.

Under the patent parliamentary law which prevails in the House, a joint resolution for the purchase of Pardon's Digest, which in effect gives a copy (cost $15) to each member, was read there a first time today and agreed to, when the Speaker declared it passed and ordered it to be presented to the Senate for concurrence. The resolution authorizes the expenditure of money, and requires the signature of the Governor. The Constitution prescribe that no money shall be drawn out of the Treasury except in pursuance of laws previously passed. It also prescribes that all laws shall be read as bills, and shall be read three several times on three separate days in each house, the vote on the final passage to be taken by yeas and nays. All joint resolutions requiring the signature of the Governor have been treated as bills, under the familiar practice of both Houses heretofore. This resolution, however, was only read twice, and the yeas and nays were not called upon it, and even if the Senate should pass it, the Governor would be sure to veto it, as the Attorney General insists on having the record of the final vote in the House, upon each bill, sent along with it for examination. The House was evidently ashamed of having the yeas and nays upon such a measure, and adopted this short and convenient method of legislation as the easiest way of getting a Purdon's Digest for each member without making a record that would tell against any of them. This sharp trick will not win, however.

The Senate held two sessions and got rid of several of the bills that have for some time blocked the way. The bill providing for the refunding and redemption of municipal indebtedness was amended so as to exempt the reissued bonds from local taxation, and laid over. The joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, embodying the recommendations of the Constitutional Commission, coming up on third reading, Mr. Jones renewed his proposition of yesterday, modified so as to reduce the Senate from fifty to thirty-three members, and the House from two hundred and one to one hundred members, as under the old Constitution.

The proposition, as made, however, was simply to amend Article II., by striking out "fifty" from the number of Senators and inserting "thirty-three" instead, and to amend Article III., by striking out "two hundred" from the number of members and inserting "one hundred" in lieu thereof. This, if adopted, would have left the section fixing the number of Senators unchanged as to its provisions giving certain single counties, such as Delaware, a Senator each, and would also have left the section fixing the number of Representatives unchanged in its provisions giving to each county at least one member, without regard to population.

Mr. McKinley, who heartily supported the amendment of Mr. Jones, saw this difficulty, and moved to postpone for the present, so as to give time for fixing up the amendment in proper shape; but the majority would not hear of it, and voted the motion down.

In the debate which followed, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Playford, Mr. Rutan, Mr. Yerkes and others contended that the proposition of the Constitutional Commission was not to change the Constitution in any of its radical points, but simply to remove certain inconsistencies from the instrument, and make it harmonious with itself. The Constitution was new and untried, as yet. It was entitled to a fair trial, and it was not good policy to change it, in its essential characteristics, until the people, who adopted it, had become satisfied as to their operation.

Mr. McKinley and Mr. Jones urged that the House had, in the present session, shown itself to be too cumbrous: that it was an abortion, as it stood, and that the reduced volumn of legislation could be attended to better with smaller bodies than with such large ones, as well as much more cheaply, which they thought a great consideration.

Mr. Stanton called for a division of the question, and the vote was first taken upon the proposition to reduce the Senate to thirty-three, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Crouse, Heilman, Herr, Jackson, Jones, McKinley, McNeil, Newmyer, Payne, Roebuck, Yutzy—13.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Allegheny, Anderson, Crawford, Bechtel, Bussey, Chalfant, Chestnut, Clark, Colihan, Cooper, Cutler, Davis, Dill, Donkel, Ermentrout, Horter, Lamon, Philadelphia, Lemon, Blair, McClellan, McMullan, Nagle, Playford, Rorkwell, Rowland, Rutan, Shimer, Stanton, Strang, Wallace, Wream, Warfel, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle, Yerkes—34.

The second proposition, reducing the House to one hundred, was then voted down without a division, and the amendments to the Constitution, as proposed by the Commission, passed finally—37 to 5. The nays were Albright, Clark, Ermentrout, McKinley and Rowland.

The bill for the incorporation of banks in this State had a narrow escape on final passage—yeas 26, nays 14. No bill can pass with *less* than 26 votes.

A bill sent up here by Girard College, to enable the guardians of minors and trustees to bind out the minors under their charge, in other States, was voted down without a division. The trustees of the college allege that they cannot find persons enough, in this State, who are willing to take their wards as apprentices, and hence their desire for permission to bind them out in other States. The Senate, however, thought it bad policy to allow guardians to put their wards outside of the State and beyond the reach of our laws.

Senate bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases, came up in the afternoon as the special order. Mr. Wallace renewed his motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Judiciary General, with instructions to report a bill repealing all existing laws permitting defendants to testify in cases of misdemeanor; and Mr. Yerkes moved to amend by adding an instruction to repeal all laws allowing defendants to testify in civil cases.

Mr. Rutan raised the point of order that if this recommittal and instruction were intended to include the amendment of the pending bill, it was not in order, as the Constitution and the rules of the Senate forbid any bill to be amended so as to change its original purpose; and if it was intended simply to recommit this bill, and instruct the committee to report a bill upon another subject, it was not in order without a suspension of the rules, as this session was fixed for the consideration of this bill alone. Lieut. Gov. Latta ruled the point of order well taken, after debate in which Messrs. Wallace and Strang took the other view.

Mr. Wallace then moved to recommit, without instructions, and on this motion the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bechtel, Chalfant, Clark, Colihan, Dill, Dunkel, Heilman, Jackson, Maclay, McKinley, McNeill, Playford, Rockwell, Strang, Wallace, Wareum, Winslow—17.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Anderson, Allegheny, Anderson, Crawford, Chestnut, Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Ermentrout, Herr, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia, Lemon, Blair, McClellan, McMullen, Nagle, Newmyer, Payne, Roebuck, Rowland, Rutan, Shimer, Stanton, Warfel, Watson, Wood, Yeakle, Yerkes, Yutzy—28.

The bill then came up on its final passage, and it got through with a bare constitutional majority, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Anderson, Allegheny, Anderson, Crawford, Chestnut, Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Ermentrout, Herr, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia, Lemon, Blair, McClellan, McMullen, Nagle, Newmyer, Roebuck, Rowland, Rutan, Shimer, Stanton, Warfel, Watson, Wood, Yeakle, Yerkes, Yutzy—28.

The bill then came up on its final passage, and it got through with a bare constitutional majority, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Anderson, Allegheny, Anderson, Crawford, Chestnut, Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Ermentrout, Herr, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia, Lemon, Blair, McClellan, McMullen, Nagle, Newmyer, Payne

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* proposes to make "the North the scene of the next conflict," because it doesn't want to put its office on wheels again, as it did during the last war.

IT is very doubtful whether HAZLITT would have admired the *Tribune*, notwithstanding all its pretensions to philosophy and culture. "I hate," said he, "to see a parcel of big words without anything in them."

The American Institute of Mining Engineers, now in session at New Haven, Connecticut, is attended by members from all sections of the country and Canada. The proceedings, as reported, are of an extremely interesting character, and will be likely to advance the interest of metallurgy in a marked degree.

WE STATED, in yesterday's paper, that the Newfoundland Government had threatened to exercise its right of pre-emption in regard to the Anglo-American cable monopoly. This seems to have brought the company to their senses. The Canadian papers announce that, on and after the 1st of May next, the cable charges will be reduced to fifty cents a word. This is one step gained, but the rates should be brought lower, yet.

EVERYWHERE the people are tired of the wrangling and quarreling of the "Reform" Legislatures now in session, and, disgusted at their incapacity to transact plain business, are calling on them to adjourn and go home. The Governor of Illinois has taken the bull by the horns, and in the event of failure on the part of the Legislature of that State to agree on a day for final adjournment, will prorogue it by proclamation, which the Constitution empowers him to do.

THE attempt to revive the income tax, lately made in the House, was a very unwise one. An income tax is essentially a war tax. People submit to it, then, as to an inexorable necessity; but when the necessity has passed away, the burden is not borne quietly. The last year of the old income tax was laden constantly with complaints against it; and a revival of it, at a time of commercial depression and distress, would be regarded as oppressive in the highest degree.

THE refusal of the English Government to admit the Irish agitator, JOHN MITCHEL, to the seat in the House of Commons to which he was lately elected, seems to greatly nettle the Democrats on this side of the water, though what interest they can have in the matter, unless it be one of sympathy with and for him because, when he fled from oppression in England, he came here and immediately joined himself with the South in the effort to maintain American slavery, it is quite difficult to see.

THE treaties which will come before the Senate for action in extra session are two, the Hawaiian treaty and the treaty with Belgium. The President, Secretary of State, and the entire Cabinet, for the former, and local interests will probably give way to national demand in the case. The Belgian treaty relates to questions of tonnage, dues, and matters of reciprocal trade. The existing treaty covering these matters terminates in June, and both countries desire that it shall be renewed. Our Spanish complications are settled.

ENUMERATING some of the supposed benefits to be derived from compulsory education, the Chicago *Tribune* notes the fact that there are nine States in which the system prevails, and says, "the Empire State wheeled into line on the first day of January, 1875." This is true; but then the *Tribune* should have added that within six weeks from that period New York took measures for wheeling out of line—a bill to repeal the law in question now being under consideration by the Legislature of that State, with good prospects of its passage.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has no more furnace coal on hand, and hence can no longer supply the iron manufacturers in the Schuylkill Valley. This will place the latter in a very bad position, and compel many of them to blow out their furnaces. It is believed that if the coal market were in a proper state, and the workingmen's troubles could be settled, trade would very soon assume a greatly improved aspect in that section. The strike has now lasted two months, and there is, as yet, no apparent prospect of a compromise.

THE Governor of Georgia, in his last message to the Legislature, pointed with exultation to the fact that while the State treasurer had $1,005,128 88 on hand, and the papers of the State crowed themselves hoarse with rejoicing that it had such a handsome sum with which to meet the liabilities of the year. It now turns out that, instead of there being "millions in it," the Treasury is almost or quite empty, owing to the peculiar financial operations of the able Treasurer. After all the loud Democratic boasting which has taken place, this *denouement* is decidedly interesting.

THE first of the Granger cases, as set for argument in the United States Supreme Court, will come up next week. It is a railroad case from Minnesota, and will settle similar controversies which have arisen in a number of Western States. We suspect the real difficulty with the Grangers to be that they have got too far West, and too far away from their market. No doubt, however, their movement has done a great deal of incidental good, by putting a stop to many abuses, and helping to remedy some of the numerous unjust discriminations in which most railroad corporations have been in the habit of indulging.

SCRANTON, Mauch Chunk and Allentown are the three most important points for Boston to reach in the anthracite coal fields of the State, and the papers of the latter city are disputing over the question of the shortest route. But that will not build a bridge across the Hudson. In this connection we observe that the Lehigh and Easton Railway Company has presented a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature, setting forth the advantages to that State of better connections with that road and thereby with the coal-fields, and pledging the road to carry all coal destined for Massachusetts at a cent and a half per ton per mile, if Massachusetts will guarantee its first mortgage bonds to the amount of five million dollars.

AS AN illustration of the universality of the tendency of modern commercial thought, it is an interesting fact that almost everywhere in civilized Christendom the speculative mind has undergone a change with reference to values, and is guided by greater caution than ever in the selection of investment schemes. In France, the total investments of capital, last year, for railroads, were $460,000,000, against $964,000,000 in 1873, a decline of more than one-half; while in England, where, during the same period, the railway enterprises were offered capital to the amount of £21,194,000, the new railroads attracted only £4,010,000, the older companies receiving £17,184,300. These figures tell their own story. We shall all start afresh, presently, but it will be on a lower pressure, and a sounder basis.

THE Supreme Court of Michigan has just decided that the policing of the cities of the State is a State, and not a local affair, and that it is therefore within the power to control the police of its municipalities. The decision is based on the ground that while, in purely municipal and local affairs, in which the locality is chiefly concerned, the Legislature ought to give the local authorities power to rule, thus recognizing, as broadly as is safe, the principle of local self-government, yet in affairs in which the whole State has a direct and grave interest, as in schools, courts, police, and other agencies for repressing crime and building up intelligent and virtuous citizenship for the good of the whole State, it ought not to abrogate State control by delegating its power to any local or municipal body over which the State can exercise no provision. The decision has created not a little excitement.

THE opinion of the Supreme Court in the KITTY ROUP case is a very short one, and is not, in fact, an opinion at all. It simply affirms the decision of the court below, and differs only from a *per curiam* decision, in adding to the affirmance that a majority of the court does not agree in any of the reasons for the sustaining the decision of the court below. The court thinks the Legislature has, under the new Constitution, power to classify real estate into as many grades as it pleases, for taxation, but is probably as much scattered in its reasons for this conclusion as the other. The case must have been a very embarrassing one to lead to so much diversity of opinion upon the single point at issue. So far as practical results go, for the present, the city loses its suit, and Mrs. ROUP gains it; but the court gives no authoritative opinion upon the legal issues involved. We know the fact that real estate is subject to classification for taxation, but *how*, we can only guess.

THE Democratic State Treasurer of Georgia is short in his accounts about a million of dollars. As he is a blue-blooded native Georgian, says "whar" for where, drinks whisky, and swears by TOOMBS and GORDON, and is neither a negro, a Republican nor a carpet-bagger, the difficulty is to comprehend how a high-toned native, believing in "home rule" and detesting GRANT and all his "minions," could possibly be guilty of such a thing. The Democrats of Georgia, as of all the other States, being the foes of corruption in office, and being committed to the doctrine that the Democracy is the only party that can honestly administer the Government, it behooves them to explain how this big steal came about. It cannot be blamed upon GRANT; nor upon the Republicans; for, thanks to the Ku-Klux, no Republican is allowed to hold office in Georgia. Democracy has full sway there, uncontrolled and uninfluenced by any minority party. The blessed reign of the bowie-knife and pistol is unbroken throughout the length and breadth of the State. If we are to look for the pure and unadulterated article of Democracy anywhere, surely it must be in Georgia.

And yet this is what it produces, there. The State grumbles at its debt, and higgles over the payment of interest upon it; and while it drives a hard bargain with its despondent and long-disappointed creditors, it permits its chief financial officer to steal a million of its money. What did he do with it? Did he "divide?" Did the honest Democratic managers of the politics of the State get their share of the swag? Did the Ku-Klux chiefs get enough of it to buy full supplies of improved rifles, ammunition, and masks? Or was the fellow a greedy thief, who kept for his own use all he stole? If he made an equal division of his plunder, he can rest assured that he will never be brought to book; and if he did not, and can yet cover up his tracks, he will have one consolation in his temporary retirement from public life, that his standing in his party will not be the least affected by the unfortunate discovery of his shortcomings.

Why is it, one is tempted to ask, that all the thieves of public money, who are short in large amounts, are Democrats? SWARTWOUT, who cheated the Government out of over a million in the New York Custom House, was a Democrat. FOWLER, Postmaster of that city, who was short in nearly a similar amount, was a Democrat; the Deputy State Treasurer of New York, who was detected in lavishly helping himself to the State funds, was a Democrat; and the long roll of defaulters in the list of county treasurers in Ohio, who are each short from $50,000 to $200,000 in their settlements, are all Democrats, as it happens. The Democratic party, it is well known, is a "Reform" party; it blows intensely about putting up none but pure men for office, and is very much shocked at the "corruption" which is alleged to prevail in the Republican ranks; yet somehow, when some of its men get into office, they can steal with a grandness and to an extent that defies all competition from any quarter whatever.

We might have included in our list the name of JOHN MILLER, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, who, when Postmaster of Philadelphia, is said to have accepted $25,000 as the consideration of a decision of his as Postmaster, in favor of the purchase of a site from the old Bank of Pennsylvania for a postoffice building, and his successor, WESTCOTT, who left office a defaulter; but these were small sums compared with Democratic stealing in other States, and MILLER was compelled, finally, to disgorge his little pile. We cannot pretend to put up our State as a competitor with New York, Ohio and Georgia, and, upon the whole, we are inclined to be rather proud of our old State, when we think that she is out of the range of such comparisons. There is not a Democrat in the whole State of Georgia, including her nut-crackers and sand-billers, her clay-eaters and "poor white trash" generally, who does not think himself superior to any Republican that ever was born; and if the comparison is to be confined to the one item of astounding defalcations, we acknowledge the superiority without a contest.

THE provision in the Constitution that all bills passed by the Legislature must clearly express, in their titles, the general purposes thereof, is not a new one, although it has been magnified into great prominence of late as a new regulation. It was incorporated in the old Constitution in 1864, and the new Constitution simply continued it. The Supreme Court settled the meaning of it plainly, under the old Constitution; but certain legal demagogues, fancying that they had discovered a new mine in coming across this provision in the new Constitution, have taken quite a number of cases to the Supreme Court upon the basis that the acts upon which the original suits were brought were unconstitional, because the title did not clearly express the purpose of the acts. One of these cases has just been decided by the Supreme Court. The Court, Judge PAXSON, delivering its opinion, says:

"In Allegheny county, Horne's appeal recently decided by this court, it was held that the title fairly gives notice of the subject of the act, so as reasonably to lead to an inquiry into the body of the bill, it is all that is necessary." Applying this rule to the case before us, we do not regard the acts referred to as offending against the Constitution, because their subject is not clearly set forth in their titles. One of said acts is entitled 'A supplement' and the other 'A further supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the State Line and Juniata Railroad.' An examination of the said supplements discloses the fact that all the legislation contained therein relates to the State Line and Juniata Railroad. The true rule is that where the legislation in the supplement is germain to the subject of the original bill, the object of such supplement is sufficiently expressed in the title. This is not inconsistent with the former rulings of this court."

The two principles here laid down, that "if the title fairly gives notice of the subject of the act, so as reasonably to lead to an inquiry into the body of the bill, it is all that is necessary," and that, as regards supplements, where the legislation in the supplement is germain to the subject of the original bill, the object of such supplement is sufficiently expressed in the title," even if the title merely declares the act to be a supplement to a former one, are both important, and leave open a much wider door to legislation than was generally supposed to exist.

Now that the House has passed the new Revenue bill, and has wisely, as we think, confined the increased taxes on whisky and tobacco to a moderate rate, we trust that the Senate will see its way to passing it, as promptly as may be.

The Constitution has conferred upon the House the exclusive right to originate revenue bills, because it comes directly from the people and speaks their voice. The expression given to it, in this instance, should therefore have its weight with the Senate, and induce it to comply with the legislation framed by the direct representatives of the people. The Senate, of course, has its right to amend the work of the House; but it cannot afford to set aside that work, altogether, and leave the nation without the resources needed to carry on the Government.

The ten per cent. reduction in the general tariff which was adopted a few years ago under the assurance that the Government had enough revenue, even with this reduction, was not intended to be permanent. It was in the nature of an experiment to ascertain whether the Government could get along with ninety per cent. of the duties levied by the tariff; and now that our experiences since the panic of 1873 has demonstrated that the reduction cannot be afforded, it is the duty of Congress to restore the ten per cent. lopped off, and so secure a revenue that can be raised less oppressively by a tariff than by any other method.

The other provisions of the bill increase slightly the imposts upon sugar, tobacco and spirits—three subjects of taxation the best able to bear the burden. The changes wrought by the bill are not great, and will not disarrange any business whatever; and the sooner it is passed the better.

AS IN other States, so in Ohio unsectarian religious instruction is provided for the inmates of all its various reformatory institutions, the Catholic priest being equally welcome with the Protestant minister. But, just as in other States in which the Democrats have obtained ascendancy, the Catholics are not satisfied with this equality before the law, so also in Ohio (as we learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette*), a bill has been introduced in the Legislature to provide Roman Catholic convicts who are minors with exclusive religious instruction; in other words, to guarantee that church privileges which no other church asks, thereby degrading the State, which holds all denominations to be equal, to the position of servant of one. All measures of this and similar character—and a number of them are being pushed in various States—are diametrically opposed to the whole spirit and genius of our institutions. We should be loth to believe that they are countenanced by all, or even by a majority of our Democratic fellow citizens; but it is a suggestive fact that from their side alone the origination and the support come.

EVERYWHERE the same story concerning the beauty of Democratic government. Nearly all the St. Louis papers are filled with indignant editorial protests against the disgraceful and riotous spirit manifested by the Democrats at the late primary nominations in that city. One paper laments: "We are on the return route to barbarism;" another openly charges that the meetings were "controlled by thieves, vagrants and cutthroats;" a third says, "against fraud in these meetings to choose committee members there is no protection whatever. In most of them mob law ruled supreme," and a fourth epitomizes the proceedings in this sharp fashion: "May the biggest rascal win, would be the pious prayer of Democratic primaries, if it were not so absurdly superfluous." To cap the climax, the proprietors of the "Southern" Hotel, long the headquarters of the Democratic Central Committee, have refused to allow the committee the use of their parlors for meetings in future, on the ground that the members do not know how to behave decently. How finely prophetic all this is of the approaching national political millenium foretold by the sages and seers of that party!

SOME time ago, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* admitted that unless the Connecticut Democrats nominated ex-Governor ENGLISH for Congress from the New Haven district, in opposition to Mr. KELLOGG, the present incumbent, their defeat was a foregone conclusion. On Tuesday they met and nominated Judge PHELPS, and a very demoralizing affair it seems to have been, several delegates to the Convention offering to bet odds of twenty to one that the Republican candidate would be elected. PHELPS is a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors. Unless he resigns, as he ought to do, he can, after the election, sit in judgment on his own.

IN AN elaborate essay concerning the validity of the recent election of DR. DE KOVEN to the Episcopal bishopric of Illinois, written at the request of the Bishop of Nebraska, Judge DRUMMOND, of the former State, United States Circuit Judge, and one of the most eminent legal authorities in the country, decides that the election was every way legal, and that the entire argument of the memorialists against Dr. DE KOVEN's confirmation is "fallacious." The opinion is of great interest to the whole membership of the Episcopal Church in this country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Niagara Falls is to have a daily paper.

Don't laugh till the frost is out of the ground.

These are days for thaw't on the part of our street commissioners.

The destruction of forests in the Northwest is working a vast injury to that country.

"The mice did it." This is the explanation of the recent fires in the departments at Washington.

The Argentines are again preparing to fight the Brazilians and drive them out of the river La Plate.

Reflux. Last year seventy-four thousand emigrants from the United States landed at Liverpool.

The Democrats can't swallow that tax on whisky—but they don't make wry faces over the article itself.

Notice has been given in the Dominion House of Commons of the introduction of a prohibitory liquor law.

San Francisco is going to have a panorama of herself at the Chilian International Exhibition next September.

"Teeth in exchange for wheat, pork or potatoes," is what an enterprising Oregon dentist advertises. He'll pull through.

They are once more calling for General Crook in Arizona. The Apaches are murdering and stealing again as bad as ever.

In Canada, copyright is granted only to British subjects, but a law is now proposed to grant it to all who publish books there.

The accumulation of specie in the Bank of France has reached the enormous sum of 1,350,000,000 francs, or near $270,000,000.

The spelling mania is progressing Eastward with alarming rapidity, and fears are entertained that it will strike John McKee.

It is said that money invested in the Dubuque lead mines pays better than if it was put into the mines of Colorado or Nevada.

Canada wants a supreme court, to consist of five judges and a chief justice, the latter taking precedence over all superior court judges.

A new process of sugar making was successfully introduced in Louisiana last year, which, it is said, bids fair to revolutionize that industry.

Sweden has enacted a law allowing married women to hold and manage their own property, and now Nilsson claims to be the head of the family.

It is estimated that Chicago will handle a hundred million bushels of grain this year. Last year the quantity was nearly ninety-six million.

"The nigger." Georgia has 83,318 colored persons who own property. They have 38,769 acres of land, and their property is valued at $6,000,000.

The Misses Smith, of Glastenbury, have lost their case in the Connecticut courts, and must pay their taxes and costs. They feel quite cowed over it.

It is stated that the *National Intelligencer* will soon be republished at Washington, as a straight Democratic paper, with Alexander Delmar as editor.

It is to be hoped that Eads' jetty scheme may revive business in Louisiana, and give the people something to think of besides cutting each other's throats.

Don't leave off your overcoat and prance round as though spring had come, because it is a juicy day, unless you want to give a series of receptions to your doctor.

By a new invention it is claimed that glass can be made into building material for house fronts, floors, or pavements, superior to marble in durability and economy.

Nearly every day develops some new evidences of progress in the preparations going on throughout the country in connection with the great national Centennial Exhibition.

London complains of being overrun with rats. Why shouldn't it be? There are more drains and sewers in that city than any other place in the world, and the sewer is the rat's paradise.

New England seems to be drying up. In some places water costs thirty cents a barrel, and at one point a man asks five hundred dollars for the privilege of drawing water from his well.

A French patent has recently been taken out for the preparation of leather from tripe, intestines and other animal membranes. The substance thus formed is to be used for glove-making, etc.

The plan of scaling prices of hotel fare according to the floor to which a guest is assigned has been successfully inaugurated by a leading hotel in New York city. The higher you roost the lower your bill.

Vicissitude. There died in Cincinnati on Tuesday, in the heart of the city, in the midst of rags and vermin, filth and wretchedness, a hermit who was once one of the most wealthy business men of Ohio.

Rich silver veins have been struck in the vicinity of Brown's Hole, in Northern Colorado, near the Wyoming line. It was in Brown's Hole that the fraudulent diamond "find" was located, two or three years ago.

The Indiana State prison contains one prisoner, a wife-murderer, who refuses to accept a commutation of his sentence of death to imprisonment for life, and wants to be hanged. He should be accommodated, without fail.

A large field of cryolite has lately been discovered in Nevada. This valuable mineral, which has become an important source of sodium and its compounds, and metallic aluminum, has heretofore only been found, in considerable quantities, in Greenland.

Thurlow Weed says he saw the first steamboat on her first passage from New York to Albany, and was a passenger in the first train of cars over the first complete line in America. This was in 1831, running from Albany to Schenectady. The country has jerked along considerably since that time.

PERSONAL.

Sharkey, a New York murderer, who escaped from the tombs in female costume, has been arrested in Havana for threatening to kill two men.

Although Tennyson's verses are a fortune to him Great Britian still boasts some of the old fashioned sort of poets—and one of these died in the Poorhouse at Paisley a short time since. His name was William Alexander.

The Denver *News* of the 27th ult. says: "A dispatch to the *Democrat* yesterday says a brother of Phil. Sheridan is being tried at Fairplay for obtaining money under false pretenses, with the evidence decidedly against him."

Alexander Hamilton, a son of the great statesman, is now living in New York at the advanced age of ninety. He claims that all of Washington's farewell address, with the exception of the first three lines, was written by his father.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, met with a painful accident on Saturday evening last. Mistaking a pitcher containing a strong solution of sulphate of copper for a pitcher of water, he rubbed some of its contents in his eyes, which it was at first thought were permanently injured.

Forty waiters at the fashionable Palmer House in Chicago revolted the other day because they were told to get to their work half an hour earlier in the morning, and eat their meals before they waited on the table. The rebels left just before dinner, and the dainty and fashionable guests, after toying with their napkins and talking about the Beecher trial for nearly an hour, very sadly got up and supplied themselves with food. That dinner lasted all the afternoon, and the "occasion was a very enjoyable one."

It was through General Charles P. Stone, it seems, himself a jewel of the first water, that the gift of diamonds to Minnie Fitch was brought about. Stone and Sherman were old army friends. They first met in San Francisco, where Stone, having resigned the position of Chief of Ordnance, had become a banker. At the breaking out of the rebellion, Stone was made Inspector General of Volunteers for the District of Columbia, and again met Sherman, who was serving on the defenses of the Capital, with the rank of colonel. At the close of the war Stone went to Egypt, and rising in the Khedive's favor, was made a Fakir Pasha, a rank next to that of the prince of the royal family. When in the East, in 1869, Sherman was introduced to the Khedive by Stone, and offering some valuable hints as to the reorganization of the Egyptian army, was instantly received into the royal regard.

Not often do blessings come so numerously and so deeply disguised as they did to John Hahn, mechanic, of 119 Low street, Baltimore, one day last week. There were four blessings in this case—four little girls presented to him by his wife—quadruplets. John had been out of work six weeks and was very poor, and, paradoxical though it may appear, this large addition to his family came just in the nick of time. Such an excitement has the phenomenal case created among the matrons in Baltimore especially, that his house has been crowded every day with hundreds of curious visitors. John saw his chance and at once established an admission fee of twenty-five cents and invited contributions. The consequence is that with receipts of $75 per day he is rapidly acquiring a competence. Subscription lists have been opened at the hotels and restaurants, and a handsome sum will be realized. So while one baby would have been merely an extra burden to the Hahn family, *four* have proved their fortune.

Greenbacks vs. Gold.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Below we give you the substance of a half hour's conversation with a well known business man of Pittsburgh. The suggestions contained therein could be developed and elaborated into a long chapter on political economy, but we prefer to give them in their condensed form, in the language of the author, and leave it to your readers to develop the theory by their own reflections. We would give the name of the author, but although he has reached the age allotted by the Psalmist, and has been connected with one of our most successful business houses for thirty-five years, his innate modesty would not permit us to do so.

We have in our possession a very excellent paper, from the venerable philanthropist and merchant, Peter Cooper, of New York city, against free trade, which should find its way to every paper in the country, coming as it does from such a man, and from the headquarters of free trade in this country. It cannot be said of him that he has any political "axes to grind;" this is the class of men who should be heard on subjects of such vital interest to the country.

The following is the summing up of the talk referred to above:

"The most important and prominent problem at present, is the currency question. Its discussion is not confined to the halls of Congress, now in session in the Cabinet. The daily papers teem with articles on the question, but none of them have yet given a clear and satisfactory solution of the riddle. Indeed, nine-tenths of the articles on the subject are about as 'clear as mud,' and most of the remedies proposed for the financial difficulty would only aggravate the situation.

"What is money, and of what *use* is it? It is neither food, shelter or clothing; it is not gold, or silver, or copper, or nickel, or paper; although all of these can be used as money. Different articles have been used as money in different countries; for instance, the Lacedemonians used iron; the Africans on the coast use shells, and those in the interior use salt; the Central Americans used cacao beans; the old Pittsburghers used onion skins; all these answered their purpose, but had their inconveniences.

"Our definition of money would be, 'A plain and easy method of keeping accounts between individuals and the public' by means of tokens which are readily transferable. These should be used by the Government in denominate and fixed quantities in proportion to the population, and the quantity should be sufficient to meet the requirements of commerce, and should be sufficient at least to pay one month's labor of each individual in the country, say dollars per head to the population, or one thousand millions to the whole country. But when the quantity is fixed upon, it should be rigidly adhered to, and kept in circulation. It becomes a measure of values, and an elastic measure of value is as wrong in principle as an elastic bushel for measuring grain.

"By using greenbacks this uniform quantity can be kept in circulation; but if gold is used as a medium, the country will continue to suffer from fluctuations and panics, from a hoarding and exportation of the currency.

"We have been taught from infancy, and have thus come to believe that gold and silver are the precious metals. The belief in this humbug has been a dead weigh on our country—a heavy drag on our prosperity—and will continue to be until the belief is exploded.

"All wealth is the product of labor—money is not wealth; it is only a certificate that the bearer has parted with, or performed to the community a certain amount of labor or its products; these certificates are readily transferable, and thus enable men to transfer property and keep accounts easily and simply; a baggage check is not baggage, but is proof that it belongs to the holder.

"A man buys a farm for ten thousand dollars, and pays five thousand dollars down, giving a mortgage for the remaining half, and if the Government then reduce the volume of currency one-half, it would be virtually robbing the farmer of all he had paid, as it would require twice as much labor or produce to cover the remaining five thousand dollars after the reduction as it would at the time of the purchase. Contracting the currency adds to the value of the money on hand: It makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

"Oh, says the hard money man, we don't want an irredeemable currency! Who redeems the greenbacks? Why, the *same chap* that redeems the gold. The greenback has the faith of the Government, and all the property and all the labor of the country pledged for its redemption. Now, what security have you that the gold will be redeemed? Only the belief that has been instilled in the minds of the people that gold is precious; which belief is daily lessening and will soon be among the things that were—all its value is imaginary and extrinsic; it is now only one-tenth as valuable as it was one hundred years ago, and one hundred years hence it will not be one-tenth its present value.

"Gold and silver have a conventional value and an intrinsic one; their conventional value is very large, and their intrinsic value very small. Gold was the first metal discovered. It was known for ages before any other, yet it has never been used except as an ornament, or in drinking cups and spoons. For the last twelve years it has hardly been seen, and yet it has not been missed. Its intrinsic value is not a tenth part of that of steel. It is unfit for any earthly use except as an ornament. It takes a fine polish and keeps it, and this quality is its only valuable one. It does not oxydize easily, and it is fortunate that it does not as its oxide is ten times more poisonous than arsenic—fully as much so as corrosive sublimate. The salts of silver are fully as poisonous as arsenic, but are not to be compared with those of gold.

"In issuing greenbacks our Government made some grand mistakes. One was in discriminating against our own currency in favor of gold. Had the Government refused to take gold for duties and demanded greenbacks, gold would now be at a discount, instead of 15 per cent. premium. Another mistake was in permitting the issue of national bank notes. It does not require a microscope to see the folly of giving the national banks six per cent. for the privilege of loaning the Government credit. All the bonds of the Government should have been made payable in greenbacks and not in gold."

CAROLUS.

PITTSBURGH, February 25, 1875.

The anthracite coal companies have not fixed upon a programme for 1875, as has been stated. There will be many changes made in the plan adopted for the present season.

Signs of the Times.

[From Harpers' Weekly.]

More than three months have passed since the autumn elections. It is time to consider what evidence there is from the acts and deeds of the Democratic party, since the victory in its name at the polls, that it is a party with a new spirit and purpose, and not the same old organization that sustained slavery, plunged the country into war, and resisted the guarantees of equal rights in reconstruction. The first thing that is observable is the fact of a very general alarm at the prospect of a Democratic victory in 1876, and an alarm which is not in the least relieved, but greatly increased, by what are seen to be mistakes of policy upon the part of the Republicans. The alarm springs from the perception that while the Democratic party insists upon conciliation, it aims only to conciliate the late disaffected class in the Southern States; that while it preaches the golden rule and brotherly love, it sees the negro hunted and harried without protest; and that it chiefly honors those who were known during the war as copperheads or Confederates. The fact that they may be its ablest men is not reassuring in view of other facts.

The Democrats have returned one hundred and twelve ex-Confederate soldiers to Congress. The Southern States, with Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky, elect one hundred and thirty-eight members. Of these all but twenty-six are from the late Confederate army. This fact alone disposes of the Democratic assertion that the Republican policy is one of hatred and revenge, and that the party rejects conciliation and insists upon tyranny. When that war ended it was left in absolute control of the Government. It could have dictated any terms, and the country would have acquiesced. But not a drop of blood did it shed in vengeance. It established no system of confiscation. It merely made every man free and a citizen, and embodied his rights in the fundamental law. This was not very iniquitous. It was a magnanimity unparalleled in history; and had it been met in the same spirit by the Democratic party, the peace and happiness of the country would have been assured.

But that party, bent upon its own interest and not upon the welfare of the country, sought in every way to perplex reconstruction and bring it to naught. The recent story of the Southern States is familiar. If the Republicans have committed great errors, if frauds and military coercion can be urged against them, equal frauds, with political murder and terrorism—the Ku-Klux, the White League massacres, and open and bloody revolution in New Orleans last September—can be truthfully alleged against the Democratic party. That under absolute Democratic supervision in the Southern States a Republican would be no safer now than an abolitionists before the war is asserted in a private letter printed in the New York *Times*, and in the state of Southern society such as a late number of the *Nation* described, nothing is more probable. Meanwhile, in other parts of the country the Democratic party sends typical copperheads like Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, to the Senate and supersedes Mr. Schurz, the apostle of the Democracy as it pretends to be, by a gentleman of whom nothing is known but that he was an uncompromising Confederate general. We do not recall such facts reproachfully. The more sincere were the convictions of these gentlemen, the less should they be intrusted with the control of the Government.

Simultaneously events in Louisiana have elicited from the press and orators of the Democratic party a vituperation of the Administration, and especially of General Sheridan, the ferocious tone of which shows that it is the outburst of a long-pent hatred of that officer, who owes all his distinction to his illustrious service in the war. We have certainly not justified his "banditti" dispatch. But we have never doubted that it was the indignant outburst of an honest soldier plainly unfit for civil administration. But never by any Democratic newspaper or orator were the treachery of Davis and Lee and the wretched Twiggs, or the unspeakable infamies of Andersonville and Belle Isle, or the massacres of innocent men at New Orleans in 1865, at Coushatta, and at Colfax, so denounced as the dispatch of General Sheridan. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, declared in the Senate that this gallant soldier, who has done more than the whole Democratic party to keep this republic free, was "unfit to breathe the free air of the republic," as reported in the papers, but, according to the *Record*, "Who shall say whether he is even fit to breath the air of a republican government?" Who is Mr. Bayard, of Delarware, who thus denounces Sheridan and extols freedom? He is the Senator of a State in which he and his political friends maintained human slavery as long as they could, and a leader of the party whose sole policy for more than a generation was to make this a slave republic.

Meanwhile, in the session of Congress now closing, the conduct of the Democrats, who have a majority in the next House, shows the old tone—the tone which Democratic success would restore to the Government. The episode of Mr. John Young Brown's performance, for which he received the censure of the House, through the Speaker, and the earnest efforts of the Democratic party to shield him from that censure after his plain prevarication, show the fire of the old feeling still burning—a fire which is not likely to ripen concord and tranquility should its success extend and obtain the mastery. Where, in all the orations and resolutions and leading articles of the Democratic party, for the last ten years, is found any word of hearty satisfaction that the rebellion of slavery was defeated, and that every man within the national domain is free?

Again, and as another significant sign of the times, there is the conduct of the Democratic party in Illinois and Missouri in regard to the public schools. In the State of New York the Roman Catholic hostility to the public school system has always depended upon that party. It has been always the Democratic policy to win the Irish vote, and to do it by grants and favors to the Roman Church. The Democratic gifts of the public money and property in this State to that Church have been enormous. The party does not dare to oppose the Roman priesthood to the point of incurring their hostility, and its organs revile the exposure of priestly politics as an attack upon religious liberty. But should the common school system ever be overthrown, it will be by the Democratic party, as the price of the Catholic vote. The first measure is the sectarian division of the school fund, and the Democratic movement to this end, especially in Illinois, is already powerful and aggressive.

These and such as these are the signs of the times. Do they suggest the wisdom of a Democratic restoration? That a party strongest in the elements of great evil and weakest in the most industrious and prosperous parts of the country is not more truly representative of American character and intelligence than its opponents is obvious. That the Democratic party of the Union is in any degree whatever more faithful to law, more respectful of the Constitution, more jealous of liberty, or more resolved upon justice than the Republican is simply absurd. Could the policy of Andrew Johnson have been carried out, and the Democratic policy of restoration, as shown in the black codes and vagrant laws, have been adopted, the situation of the country, unhappy as it is in many ways, would have been intolerable. The maintenance of the Republican organization, which is the only one under which the election of 1876 can be contested, is therefore indispensable.

No man who has been a supporter of the party during and since the war, however deeply he may regret what he thinks the serious errors and imperil its sincerity, can contemplate the possible success of the Democrats without profound uneasiness, and in the actual alternative that is offered he will not readily renounce the only political organization around which those who can defeat the Democracy may be rallied. On the other hand, the condition of that rally party in the dullest mind, the elections have shown that Republicans will not "go it blind," nor stick through thick and thin to whatever may be done in the name of the party. Nothing is more evident than that a dangerous minority of Republicans —very many more than those who hold the balance of power—would even think Democratic success a preferable evil to a Republican policy of desperation or of doubtful constitutionality inspired by political sharpers and toadies. The conciliation of firm adherence to declared principles, trust in the American doctrine of lawful local government, the Statecraft which, like the sailor's skill, makes even a head-wind serve, strict regard for the indispensable conditions of free government, patience, tact, forbearance, are essential to a policy that shall reunite the Republican party. The times are critical. Republicans are independent. Let the leaders be wise, and they will find themselves supported by all the old conviction and enthusiasm.

DRY GOODS.

UNL
NEW SPRING
All Offe
WILL BE FOUND
W

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.

We have just opened a very large purchase of Black Alpacas, and now offer the best bargains in these goods to be found in the United States, at 25c, 35c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c per yard.

Unsurpassed Bargains in Black All-Wool Cashmeres.

FROM 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
Many Decided Bargains in DRESS GOODS.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We desire to call special attention to the best bargains in Black Dress Silks to be found in the United States at $1 00, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 75, $1 87½, $2 00, $2 25 and $2 50 per yard, admitted by best judges to be fully one-third under usual prices. We also offer extraordinary bargains in Best Black Dress Silks from $3 00 to $4 00 per yard, fully $1 00 per yard under value.

New Spring Colors in Alpacas and Poplins.
New Plaids, Delaines, Tycoon Reps, &c.
Mourning Dress Goods, of every description.
At 37½c and 50c. Bargains in Black Empress Cloths, well worth 50c to 62½c.

New Spring Chintzes, Percales, &c.

Latest Paris and Vienna Styles in
Ladies' Made-Up Suits,
At Exceedingly Low Prices.

New Spring Shawls, all kinds.
Ladies' Sacques, Jackets, &c.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

Buyers' Opportunity!

We are offering especial Bargains in those CARPETS that it will be impossible for us to duplicate in making up our Spring Stock.

It will inure greatly to the advantage of all who can anticipate their Spring wants to purchase now, as these Goods are selling away below prices that will rule for same grades when the season opens.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING,
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTD 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfactiyn.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.
Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

Procter & Gamble's
WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE
LARD OIL,
LARD,
Soaps and Candles,
For Sale in Pittsburgh by our Agent,
T. W. MYERS,
No. 124 Second Avenue.

T. P. BEDILION,
75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
NEW JEWELRY

MANUFACTURERS.

KITCHEN RANGE BOILER EXPLOSIONS!

PREVENTED BY ANDERSON'S

SAFETY VALVE!

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

167 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZER,

Haskins' Patent Double Spirl Pinions and Rolling Mill Castigs,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 23 WOOD STEET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest'sPatterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction

Mills for Grinding Brit Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron wheredered. BOLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cai Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

Haskin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID RIVETED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS.

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRONS.

SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BS.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and bs.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 27 BROADWAY, N..

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c.ar nished on application.

I. K. BECKEL,

Successor to JARVIS & BECKER.

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitr,

AND DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Ld,

Pumps and Hose

202 Smithfield St., 4th Door from Liber, PITTSBURGH.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORK

HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.

Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all class and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.

Repairing promptly done and well done.

Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Work

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, No. 109 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co.,founded A. D, 1810.

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D., 1833. Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Color Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Everson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.

Office and Works, Second Avenue, Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

Cless, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

19 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE

SAFETY STEAM

BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.

Third—Durability of Material.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace. Connections and Form of Combustion.

Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.

Seventh—Freedom from Undue Expansion, Strains and Leaks.

Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the < tubes and large returns.

Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unequal work.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double incline of which gives a free and powerful circulation and prevents the lodgment of sediment; and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without disturbing the others. The Improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM MANUFACTURING CO., SHARPSBURG, PA., AND 87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WORK, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, a well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works.

THOS. CARLIN,

Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, GEARING, Mill and Machine Castings, Sash Weights, &c., &c. Has a large and powerful Steam Hammer. BOILERS AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

186, 188 and 190 Lacock and 37 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish, Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Stands as Forged Steel. Send for circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,

Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

Refined German Plow & Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers o All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.

CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES, ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.

STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1826.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.

B. BAKEWELL. J. WM. PEARS. B. B. CAMPBELL.

ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAVEL ROOFING.

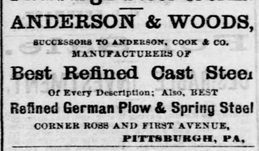
Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in



SLATE!

Offices—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Feight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & Kidd,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

42 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & Co., 35 Walnut street.

E. M. BUTZ,

ARCHITECT,

Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,

Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received.

Certificates of Deposit issued with Interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

Investment Securities a Specialty.

Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

TRASK & STONE,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

Transact a General Banking Business.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

AND

Carried on Margins.

DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed.

Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 5026.

$50, $100, $500, $1,000

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall St.,

Leads to many THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS PROFIT. Comprehensive explanator circulars, containing detailed statements and quotations which have been dealt in at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, mailed FREE to those directing to

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 WALL ST., N. Y.

Opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, J. K. Moorhead, SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer. E. P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, R. H. Harbaugh, G. W. Haliman,

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits, Investments made in Governments and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

THE

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature o Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

Renting of Safes

IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOUTRH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

President.....HENRY LLOYD.

Vice President.....EDWARD GREGG.

Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. LITTLE.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

GOLD

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS.

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE AND ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

847 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JUST RECEIVED,

150 Barrels Choice Apples.

We will receive every week, by the barrel, the Choicest Apples brought to market. Also, PRIME NEW CIDER on draught. FAMILY APPLE BUTTER. BEST LEAF LARD in the city. WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city.

Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.

No. 80 Fourth Ave.

The K. GOFF.

200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES,

25 barrels prime Navy Beans,

15 barrels Eggs,

50 barrels choice Silver-skinned Onions,

150 bags Timothy Seed,

75 bags Clover Seed,

20 bales Roll Butter,

150 jar Cider Jelly, (gallons),

50 barrels 3-year-old Vinegar, 15c ₱ gal.

HENRY REA, JR., Liberty street, opp. Smithfield.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE.

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 25, 1875.

Local monetary affairs move slowly, yet with Gallilio we can say "it does move," slowly though it be. Some improvement in business circles is manifested on account of the recent bank suspension, but in financial circles there is scarcely a ripple made by the announcement.

It is said that a pebble dropped during a calm in the middle of a lake, as large as Superior, will send waves circling out to neither shore, and so the announcement of disasters causes the quiet waters of mercantile affairs to be more or less disturbed to their farthest limits. Bankers have been so often shocked by the news of suspensions and failures until they have become either callous or conscious, and cheerfully smile feeling that they, at least, are sailing with close reefed canvass and are safe from all danger.

The Eastern markets show some symptoms of returning activity. In reporting the Philadelphia market, the *Ledger* says that the market for Pennsylvania Railroad shares is remarkably active. Sales were made as low as 54½, but the closing quotations were higher. That a good many of the transactions in these shares are fictitious operations, and do not carry a transfer of stocks with them is apparent. They are in many instances but a wager between the operators that the stock will be higher or lower on a given date, the difference being but the amount passing when the contract matures. There is, no doubt, more than the usual transfers, for the sales on speculative account were based the same influence on the market as would sales *bona fide* made and for which the full purchase price should be paid down. The timid are influenced to sell and the more confident are tempted by the lower prices to buy. The war of the reeds, so far as we could hear, was unchanged. Preparations for lower rates were reported, but we have nothing definite. The rest of the share list was moderately active and prices were generally maintained.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's are down to 73 bid and 76 asked, with no transactions reported. Sales of Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s are reported at 91¾.

Western Union holds steady at 73@73¼. The war between this company and the Atlantic and Pacific is still being waged. The first card of the latter company, in reducing its rates 50 per cent., has been nullified by an exactly parallel play on the part of its opponents, and both sides seem to be drawing themselves up for a sharp and uncompromising struggle, in which quarter will be neither given nor taken. The future of Western Union is not as promising as it was, and the hopes of regular quarterly dividends are slim. However, the business public are reaping the benefit of the fight, in reduced rates for telegraphic charges. The friends of the stock say that is the game of the bears to hammer down the stock to the neighborhood of 70, at which price it will pay a good eleven per cent. dividend, for a long pull in the upward direction. The same parties are trying to depress Lake Shore and New York Central, and point to the fact of a large decrease in the earnings of the latter company as a reason why it should decline. The non-dividend stocks are all so low that it seems exceedingly dangerous to be short, and yet the hammering continues as if prices were up to those of the summer of 1873.

Wabash, a former favorite at 65 to 70, will probably follow in the wake of Boston, Hartford and Erie, and in time disappear from the list.

Jay Gould leads the bear party, and it is said his profits in the last three months' campaign are rated at more than a million dollars over and above his commissions.

The condition of the market is such that it behooves small operators to beware how they sell short, as the wealthy dealers may at any moment start a strong bull campaign.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, February 24, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market opened weak and fully in sympathy with the feeling at the close yesterday, that the bottom of prices was reached at that time. Pacific Mail was the objective point, opening at 35¾, selling down gradually to 34. At this point the price steadied, operators being satisfied that the killing of the subsidy bill is its full effect. Now that this matter of the subsidy is settled, the bill is, in my opinion, the ordinary influences of the market. Other stocks, after the depression of the morning, have been strong without being at large advance, and Pacific Mail. Wabash received more attention during the late afternoon session, the price being run up to 11¾ in an effort to carry shorts. The market closes strong, with an improvement of ¼ per cent. the latter being in Pacific Mail, which closed at 35¾. Gold is without change and money continues easy.

TRASK & STONE.

—The total number of applications received by the Comptroller of the Currency for the organization of new national banks since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, is forty-three, with a capital of $4,925,000.

The applications for increased capital stock from existing organizations.....$ 3,169,280

For circulation on capital already paid in.....2,997,870

Total amount of circulation required to supply the banks proposed to be organized and upon proposed increased capital stock.....10,250,000

Total amount of circulation issued since the passage of the act of January 14th to new organizations and upon increased capital stock.....1,080,700

Total amount deposited under the same provisions since passage of the act of January 14, 1875.....3,528,025

Total amount of legal tender notes deposited for circulation since the act of January 20, 1874.....11,852,971

Which amount of legal tender notes has been deposited by banks located in the following States: New York, $1,414,000; New Jersey, $586,000; Georgia, $125,000; Missouri, $650,000; Illinois, $802,200; Michigan, $54,000; Wisconsin, $435,000; Iowa, $62,000; Minnesota, $450,000; Kansas, $450,000; Nebraska, $40,000.

The amount of circulation issued during the past month, chiefly to banks which were in progress of organization previous to the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, and issue of 3.65 bonds, and the corresponding deposit of bonds for a considerably less amount than the amount of circulation issued. The Comptroller will report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the list of March next, and on the first of each succeeding month, the amount of additional circulation issued, when eighty per cent. of that amount of legal tender notes will be redeemed, in accordance with the act of January 14, 1875.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 25, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119½		119¾		119¾	
5-20's, 1865	117½		117¾		117¾	
5-20's, 1864	117½		117½		117½	
5-20's, 1865, coup.	118½		118¾		118¾	
5-20's, 1865, new	118½		119		118¾	
5-20's, 1867	119		119		119¼	
5-20's, 1867 Registered	119		119		119	
5-20's, 1868	119		119		119¼	
10-40's	110½		110¾		110¾	
10-40's, coupons	116¼		116¾		116¾	
Currency 6's	123		123		123	
New 5 per cents	114¼		114¼		114¼	
Western Union Tel.	73	73¼	73¼	73¼	73	73¼
Quicksilver					35	
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾		33¾	33¾
Panama		112			111¾	
Adams Express		93½			93½	
Wells-Fargo Express		82			83	
American Express		62			63	
New York Central	97¾		97¾		97¾	
Erie		20¾		20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central		75		76	76	
Illinois Central		100½		101		
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.		90		90		
Chicago & Northw'n	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do preferred		57	57	57	57	57
Rock Island	104	103¾		104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul	34¾		34		34	34¾
Do preferred			54		54	54
Wabash, common	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Fort Wayne			120			
Ohio & Mississippi	26	25¾	25¾	26	25¾	25¾
Toledo, Wabash & W.	40½	40¼	40	40	40¼	40½
Harlem		128	128	128¾		
New Jersey Central						
Hannibal & St. Joe.				20½	20½	20½
Do preferred				37		37
Tennessee, old		65				
Do new		66	67			
South Carolinas, Apr.		31	31			
South Carolinas, July		31	31			
Missouri 6's			96¾			

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	55	55¼
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	57	57½
Reading	56¾	57
United Co's of N. Jersey	126	
Oil Creek	10¾	11
Lehigh Valley, sales	62	
Allegheny Valley	91¾	
Central Transportation	45	
Phila., Cin. and St. Louis, m. b..	73	76

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 24, 1875.

Trade circles to-day were a little more animated during the early part of the day than has been the case for some time past, but were not fairly active, and business was checked in the afternoon by the unfavorable state of the weather. Lines of wholesale business which depend largely on the country and Western trade feel their business are looking for an improved market as the spring opens; but as a large share of the business interests here are dependent upon the near-by consumption, we must expect a restricted trade until activity is re-established in our manufactories.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are:

Flour, bbls	1,100	Apples, bbls	306
Cheese, lbs	131	Corn, sks	845
Corn, bbls	600	Barley, sks	150
Rye, sks	1,705	Oats, sks	1,648
Butter, pkgs	93	Bacon, tcs	25
Hay, bales	200		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

SALES AT THE BOARD.—Trade at the morning session of the Chamber of Commerce to-day was comparatively active, some fifteen cars of merchandise changing hands, of which there were about 6,500 bushels of grain. The aggregate value of transactions was nearly $8,000. The following sales were reported:

1 car timothy hay	$22 00
1 car straw	17 50
2 tons brown corn	p. t.
1 car car corn, mixed, on track	78¾

—The following table shows the prices realized at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 25, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119¾		119¾		119¾	
5-20's, 1862	117½		117¾		117¾	
5-20's, 1864	117½		117½		117½	
5-20's, 1865, coup.	118¾		118¾		118¾	
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾		118¾		118¾	
5-20's, 1867	119		119		119¼	
5-20's, 1867 Registered	119		119		119	
5-20's, 1868	119		119		119¼	
10-40's	110¾		110¾		110¾	
10-40's, coupons	116¾		116¾		116¾	
Currency 6's	123		123		123	
New 5 per cents	114¼		114¼		114¼	
Western Union Tel.	73	73¼	73¼		73¼	73¾
Quicksilver					35	
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾		33¾	33¾
Panama		112			111¾	
Adams Express		93½			93½	
Wells-Fargo Express		82			83	
American Express		62			63	
New York Central	97¾		97¾		97¾	
Erie		20¾		20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central		75		76	76	
Illinois Central		100½		101		
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.		90		90		
Chicago & Northw'n	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do preferred		57	57	57	57	57
Rock Island	104	103¾		104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul	34¾		34		34	34¾
Do preferred			54		54	54
Wabash, common	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Fort Wayne			120			
Ohio & Mississippi	26	25¾	25¾	26	25¾	25¾
Toledo, Wabash & W.	40½	40¼	40	40	40¼	40½
Harlem		128	128	128¾		
New Jersey Central						
Hannibal & St. Joe.				20½	20½	20½
Do preferred				37		37
Tennessee, old		65				
Do new		66	67			
South Carolinas, Apr.		31	31			
South Carolinas, July		31	31			
Missouri 6's			96¾			

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 25, 1875.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists.

Alcohol	2	Magnesia, ₱ oz	80
Arsenic	12	Carb. ₱ oz	30
Alum	3	Manna, ₱ oz	60
Cream Tartar	35	Morphine, ₱ oz	2 90
Indigo	75	Nux Vomica, ₱ lb	25
Madder	12	Oil	
Oxalic acid	20	Anise, ₱ oz	60
Opium	6 50	Bergamont	3 50
Quinine, ₱ oz	2 75	Castor	90
Rhubarb	75	Lemon, ₱ oz	90
Soda, bi carb	5	Olives	75
Soda, ash	4	Peppermint	4 50
Salts Rochelle	35	Origanum	90
Saltpetre	10	Sassafras	90
Sulphur, flour	4	Sperm, gal	2 00
Sulphate Quinine	2 75	Tanners, gal	1 75
Sulphate Morphine	2 50	Turpentine	60
Senna	60	Whale, gal	85
Vitriol, blue	11	Wintergreen	2 50
Vitriol, white	12	Opium Tr	2 25
Vitriol, oil	6	Paregoric	1 00
Verdigris	45	Paints	
Zinc, sulphate	6	Chrome, yellow	20
Gums		Chrome, green	40
Arabic, sifted sorts	65	Ochre, yellow	3
Arabic, No. 1	50	Putty	3
Arabic, No. 2	35	Prussian blue	60
Arabic, No. 3	25	Vermilion, Am	15
Arabic, sorts	15	Vermilion, Eng	70
Assafœtida	25	Whiting	2
Camphor	45	Whiting, gilders'	3
Copaiba	45	Varnish	
Ext. Licorice	30	Coach, ₱ gal	3 50
Ext. Licorice, sticks	35	Furniture	2 50
Gamboge, pure	1 50	Turpentine	3
Gamboge, com	75	Shellac	3
Guaiac	50	Extra Pale	4
Kino	25	Spirits	
Myrrh	45	Alcohol, 180 proof	3 25
Shellac	35	Alcohol, 160 proof	3 00
Shellac, bleached	40	Brandy, pure	5 00
Tragacanth	60	Gin, Holland	3 50
Tragacanth, No. 2	35	Rum, Jamaica	3 00
Tragacanth, flake	75	Whiskey, Monongahela	2 00
Herbs		Wines	
Hops	50	Sherry	3 50
Lobelia	25	Port	3 50
Peppermint leaf	50	Madeira	4 00
Sage	25	Claret, ₱ box	5 00
Senna, Alexandria	60	Champagne, ₱ box	18 00
Senna, Tinnevelly	30	Catawba	2 50
Thyme	25	Hock	3 50
Uva Ursi	15	Roots	
Leaves		Ginger, African	8
Buchu	50	Ginger, Jamaica	16
Sweet Marjoram	25	Ginger, Race	18
Peppermint	50	Ipec pow	2 75
Senna, Alexandria	60	Ipec root	2 50
Senna, Tinnevelly	30	Jalap, pow	60
Thyme	25	Rhubarb, pow	1 50
Uva Ursi	15	Rhubarb, root	1 00
Leaves		Sarsaparilla, cut	25
Buchu	50	Sarsaparilla, whole	20
Sweet Marjoram	25	Sarsaparilla, ground	30
Peppermint	50	Valerian, pow	50
Senna, Alexandria	60	Seeds	
Senna, Tinnevelly	30	Anise	15
Thyme	25	Canary	5
Uva Ursi	15	Coriander	10
Leaves		Cardamon, ₱ lb	1 50
Buchu	50	Cardamon, ₱ oz	20
Sweet Marjoram	25	Cuttle Bone	15
Peppermint	50	Fennel	15
Senna, Alexandria	60	Flax	5
Senna, Tinnevelly	30	Hemp	7
Thyme	25	Mustard, white	20
Uva Ursi	15	Mustard, brown	15
Leaves		Quince	1 50
Buchu	50	Rape	7
Sweet Marjoram	25	Stramonium	15
Peppermint	50	Sunflower	5
Senna, Alexandria	60	Worm, Levant	30
Senna, Tinnevelly	30	Worm, Santonica	1 50
Thyme	25	Soda, bi carb	5
Uva Ursi	15	Soda, ash	4
Leaves		Salts Rochelle	35
Buchu	50	Saltpetre	10
Sweet Marjoram	25	Sulphur, flour	4
Peppermint	50	Sulphate Quinine	2 75
Senna, Alexandria	60	Sulphate Morphine	2 50
Senna, Tinnevelly	30	Senna	60
Thyme	25	Vitriol, blue	11
Uva Ursi	15	Vitriol, white	12
Leaves		Vitriol, oil	6
Buchu	50	Verdigris	45
Sweet Marjoram	25	Zinc, sulphate	6

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 25, 1875.

The following is the regular price list of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which a discount of 1 10 to 2 10c is made to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅝ to 1	1¾ and 1⅝ by ⅝ to ⅞
1½ to 4 by ⅛ to 1	1¾ and 1⅝ by ⅛ to 1
1½ to 4 by ¼ to 1	1¾ and 1⅝ by ¼ to 1
1½ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½	1¾ and 1⅝ by ⅜ to 1½
2 by ⅝ to 1	2 by ⅝ to 1
2 by ⅛ to 1	2 by ⅛ to 1
2 by ¼ to 1	2 by ¼ to 1
2 by ⅜ to 1½	2 by ⅜ to 1½

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 1¼ inch	2 to 2½ inch
1½ to 2 inch	2¾ to 3 inch
2½ to 3½ inch	3½ to 4 inch
3¾ to 4 inch	4½ inch
4½ to 6 inch	

HOOPS AND S

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR ONE dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 25, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.63	41	100	N.W.	Gentle	Lt. rain
2 P.M.	29.62	42	87	N.W.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
9 P.M.	29.97	39	78	W.	Fresh.	Fair

Mean barometer....29.79 | Highest thermom.. 42
Mean thermom..... 35 | Lowest thermom.. 30
Rainfall.....48

The Committee on Appeals.

The Committee on Appeals from City Assessments met in the office of the City Clerk, last evening, Mr. West in the chair.

A abatement of taxes of 1874 were allowed Andrew Strain, Thirty-second ward, Saml. Ward, Thirtieth ward, and S. Kuntzman, Fourteenth ward.

The appeal of W. C. Miller was referred to the City Assessor.

A vote of thanks was tendered to W. D. West, Esq., the retiring chairman.

The Thirty-seventh Ward Case.

The argument before the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, in the case of the admission of the Thirty-seventh ward as a part of the city, was concluded yestdreay morning, by Geo. P. Hamilton, Esq., on behalf of the city. He made a very able legal argument, which occupied about two hours. The authorities cited by the counsel on the other side were reviewed, and the points relied upon as covering the case of the plaintiff were held to be clearly distinguishable from the principles underlying this case. There were also some questions raised as to the form of the pleadings, which elicited considerable discussion. At the close of the argument the court took charge of the papers.

The Charity Dinner.

The dinner yesterday at City Hall given for the benefit of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless, and the Relief Society of Allegheny, was very successful. The hall presented a very lively and attractive appearance, and the tables, at which from four to six hundred diners could be seated, were constantly crowded between the hours of twelve and two with people enjoying the generous bill of fare. There could not have been a more successful or pleasant entertainment of this class, even in Pittsburgh, which is famous throughout the land for the success of its charitable entertainments. Another dinner will be given to-day for the same purpose, which will be, we predict, no less successful than that of to-day.

This evening the concert for the benefit of the same institutions will be given at Library Hall. An excellent programme has been arranged.

A Victim of Whisky.

Robert Stewart, by trade a house painter, was found dead yesterday morning in a saloon in the Diamond. The Coroner held an inquest on the body at which the following facts were elicited: Wednesday night, when the saloon keeper was about to close his establishment, he requested Stewart, who was loitering about, to leave. Stewart said he had no place to stay for the night and requested to be allowed to remain. The saloon keeper consented, and he should remain, and allowed him to stay in an unfurnished room on the second floor of the building where he rested on the floor. The accommodations at the disposal of the saloon keeper were not the best, from the fact that he is now engaged in repairing his establishment. Yesterday morning Stewart was found dead in the room. The deceased had been out of employment several months, during which time he is said to have drank to excess whenever he could obtain it. The jury found a verdict to the effect that the man died from intemperance and exposure. Deceased was about forty years of age, and was single.

$75,000 for the Pennsylvania Female College.

The above named sum has been subscribed within *twenty days*, for the liquidation of the debt of this young and flourishing institution. This debt has been a heavy burden and has hindered the enlargement of the facilities of the institution, thereby retarding the realization of the object at which the managers have aimed. Some time since, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was resolved to make a vigorous effort to lift the entire debt, and put the college fairly upon its feet. Four gentlemen, members of the board, made subscriptions aggregating fifty thousand dollars, on the condition that at least seventy-five thousand should be secured within twenty days. A committee was appointed to canvass the field, and the board adjourned to meet on the afternoon of Tuesday the 23d inst. At the time designated, the committee reported subscriptions to the amount of seventy thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, leaving a balance of four thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars. The requisite amount was promptly made up by the members present, and a later and much more brighter prospects the Board adjourned. The college has enjoyed a most successful patronage during the present year, having suffered no decrease of pupils in the leading department, notwithstanding the severe financial pressure. From forty-five to fifty boarding pupils have been present, and the entire capacity of the building is from sixty-five to seventy.

With its ample grounds, its efficient corps of instructors, its elegant surroundings, the freedom from the prevailing dust and smoke of the central city, and its accessibility by railway and street car line, it cannot fail, with judicious management to commend itself to parents and guardians seeking for their children the advantages of a collegiate education, together with the influences of a Christian home.

The Board and Faculty, while congratulating the community, and especially the denominations of Christians immediately identified, upon the results thus far attained, desire to impress upon all interested, that *laid the foundation* for the real college which it has always been our aim to establish. We invite in order to realize that end, the hearty cooperation of all in the way of patronage by the provision of scholarships and the endowment of professorships.

JOSEPH DILWORTH,
WM. T. BEATTY,
S. F. SCOVEL, Committee.

THE PRO BONO OFFICERS.

They Receive Certificates of Election—What Next?

Christopehr Magee, Esq., who was elected to the office of Mayor under the *pro bono* proclamation, yesterday received from the Prothonotary a certificate of his election. The candidates for Controller and Treasurer, Messrs. Guthrie and Plunkett, can also have their certificates, if they have not already received them. In these certificates there is a significant blank—that is, the Prothonotary certifies that Mr. Magee, at an election held on the Third Tuesday of February, 1875, was elected Mayor, etc., for the term of —— years, commencing ——. No time is stated as to when the term begins. The reason is, that as this is considered the first *legal* election under the Constitution, the present city officers are usurpers, and Mayor Blackmore should have held over until such time as his successor (Mr. Magee say) was duly elected and qualified. And just here we may remark that this word *qualified* suggests another grave difficulty. The Councils have already sworn in, for the term of three years, Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, and how can they legally or consistently qualify another set for the same term? Until these gentlemen shall have been duly qualified, can they demand possession of the offices which they claim? Suppose Mr. Magee should wait on Mayor McCarthy, and make a demand for the executive chair, on presentation of his certificate and suppose the Mayor, it is true, should refuse to surrender the place on the ground that Mr. Magee had not been duly qualified, would Mr. Magee then have to proceed by *mandamus* against the Councils, to compel them to administer the oath, rather than by *quo warranto* against the Mayor?

These are some of the difficulties lying in the way of the *pro bono* officers taking their seats—or, rather, taking the first steps towards reaching the official chairs. The election was a sorry farce, and if the principal actors therein were wise they would let the curtain drop at once and forever.

THE application of Jacob Ott, who claimed to be elected as School Director in the Twenty-seventh ward, for a writ of *quo warranto* against A. Ammon Esq., and Jenkin Jones, who had secured a seat in the Board, was refused by the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

THE TAXPAYER'S UNION.

Eight Men In Council—Objection made to Departments.

The Executive Committee of the Taxpayers Union met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Finley in the chair. There were eight persons present.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Judge Mellon from the Committee on Board of Health reported. He said the appointment was occasioned by the proposition of the Board to establish an independent body. The judge reported that he had been given to understand that so far as our Legislative delegation was concerned no such bill as was proposed could be had. He had examined the new Constitution and the debates thereon and found that the meaning and intention if constitution was that no independent part of the muncipal government could now be made. As to the expenses of running the Board the judge reported that they were six inspectors or what might be called, smellers, (laughter) at $800 per year. He said that old and crippled men could be had for this business at $1 50 per day and would be as careful and as efficient as any politicians. Then there was a Health officer at $1,500 per year, of which the speaker had no information. There is an attorney at $200 per year, a physician at $400, and a Meat Inspector at $2,500. Now, the Judge remarked, he could not understand why his professional bretheren were treated so shabbily. A physician at only $400 and worse, a lawyer at only $200! He could not understand it, unless that the professional men were of no account at the polls.

Mr. Finley can vouch for the work of the Meat Inspector.

Judge Mellon proceeded with his report, and stated that he thought the Board of Health and its expense might be dispensed with. The police might be made to do this inspection duty.

Dr. Gallaher thought the Board of Health when properly run was a necessity. In case of epidemic it was very necessary and had saved many lives by preventing the spread of contagious diseases. In regard to the salaries the Dr. thought that of the Physician should be increased and the meat Inspector's reduced. The services of the Physician were equally valuable with the meat Inspector.

Mr. Hugh Bole said he knew a good deal about the Board of Health and cited the permanent nuisances at the Point to show that the "smellers" were incompetent. In regard to making the police do this duty Mr. Bole said as good men could now be had for $1 50 per day as are on the force and they would make as good 'smellers' as are wanted. He disagreed with Dr. Gallaher regarding the spread of cholera. He thought that the Point had been so filthy for years that the cholera would not come there. The filth evidently keeps away the cholera. The speaker considered the "Board of Health a consummate nuisance in itself, and ought to be abated."

Judge Mellon said he had been misunderstood by Dr. Gallagher. He did not mean to abolish the board entirely, but to keep what was good of it. The police could do the inspection.

Mr. Bole wanted to know if it wasn't the duty of the Street Committee to keep the city clean without a Board of Health.

LEGISLATION WANTED.

Before Judge Mellon could reply, Mr. Norton, after some preliminary remarks, offered a preamble and resolution relative to the office of city attorney, and providing for a committee to prepare an act making that officer elective by the people; also, to repeal an act imposing ten per cent. on those neglecting to pay personal tax within the limited time, and allowing ten per cent. discount for paying the same in due time; also, that legislation be prepared to take from the city Treasurer the power of appointing tax collectors, and restore the same to the people of the respective wards; also, such legislation as will make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for the city Controller to allow or sanction the payment of any bills not authorized by law.

Mr. Bole suggested that the water works Superintendent should be included.

Mr. Finley thought the present occupant of the position a good man.

Judge Mellon said he had been thinking the Mechanical Engineer should be included.

Mr. Bole—Of he will not be permanent.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted, and Messrs. Norton, Mellon and Gallaher were appointed the committee.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Judge Mellon, after some remarks regarding the Mechanical Engineer of the new water works, presented a preamble containing a long list of complaints against Mr. Lowry and a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and take legal advice in the matter, with a view to stop this illegal course and ascertain whether the committee men are liable for damages, etc., for the loss occasioned by their disregard of the law; or whether the Controlle, is liable on his bond for allowing payments for work known to him to be done not under contract.

Mr. Chas. Meyran, who had been invited to the meeting, made some remarks in answer to Judge Mellon. He explained some of the actions of the Water Committee of which he was a member, during 1873. Lowry, the then chief engineer, Mr. Meyren thought them a failure, or that they would be a failure.

Mr. Bole made a lengthy speech against the new water works, Mr. Lowry in general, and the Lowry engines in particular.

At the conclusion of Mr. Boles' address, the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Mellon, Ward and King were appointed the committee.

Adjourned.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to take measures looking to the relief of the Kansas-Nebraska sufferers, met yesterday, Mr. Moorhead presiding.

A letter received from the Dawson Station (Fayette county) Relief Committee was read, asking if the committee would take charge of a car of goods that they had ready for shipment.

Mr. Thaw presented the following resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman make public the progress of collections that are, and that the names of the committees not yet heard from be given, with urgent request that every committee complete its work and report to the Treasurer as promptly as possible.

Resolved, That from the information before the Committee it would be impracticable for it to suggest any additional the distribution of the funds raised here among the counties or the subdivisions of the State needing aid, but that we believe that the present population of the destitute parts of the States of Kansas and Nebraska is such as to warrant the apportionment of a larger sum to the former State.

Resolved, That of the funds now on hand there shall be forwarded forth with to the Kansas State Relief Committee, at Topeka, of which Hon. E. S. Stover, Lieutenant Governor, is Chairman, the sum of $2,000, and to the Central State Relief Committee of Nebraska the sum of $1,000.

Resolved, That request be made of these State Relief Committees to give our Pittsburgh Committee the earliest practicable information as to the remaining destitution in these several States, and rules for distribution—geographical and others now in force—in order that the Committee has as much light as possible to govern the distribution of the further sums it may have to send.

The chair announced the appointment of a sub-committee to obtain articles from farmers. The committee make the following appeal:

At a special meeting of Nebraska-Kansas Relief Executive Committee held this day, the undersigned were appointed to receive all donations (except money) especially from the farmers of Western Pennsylvania. Send seed, wheat, oats, meal, flour, &c. All are needed.

Will not the farmers of our section aid their unfortunate neighbors on the frontier with food and seed, or the means to procure them, so that next year's suffering may not be worse than this?

Ship to 507 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WM. MCCREERY,
A. M. MARSHALL,
S. S. MCHENRY,
Special Committee.

PITTSBURGH, February 25, 1875.

Country papers please copy.

THE CAN-CAN.

The Disorderly House Case Appealed to Court.

A large crowd of curious persons were dissappointed at the Mayor's office, yesterday, having attended to hear the testimony in the case of Harry Martin, proprietor of the Varieties Theater on Fourth avenue, charged with keeping a disorderly house. At the time appointed the defendant, with his attorney, Mr. Reardon, reported, and being asked by the Mayor if they were ready, expressed a wish to appeal the case to court. This was their right, of course, and thereupon the defendant waived a hearing and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for trial.

The Mayor announced that the hearing in the other case would be postponed until Thursday. He was under the impression that this case was superceded by the one for which bail was given and he would obtain advice on the subject.

South Side California Society.

On the South Side are now residing a number of citizens who formed a company that left this city in March, 1852, for the purpose of mining in the gold mines of California. Among the number are John P. Heisel, John Satters, Frederick Gearing and others. These gentlemen held an informal meeting yesterday, and it was resolved to call a meeting to be held at the hotel of John Satters, corner Nineteenth and Sidney streets, during the early part of March, to arrange for a grand banquet and reunion to be given on the twenty-second anniversary, which will occur about the 15th of March.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

The Ordinance to Change Grade of Federal Street—Proposition to Abolish the Board of Poor Directors—The Case of an Alien Holding a Seat, &c., &c.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

Alfred Slack, member-elect from the Second ward, was sworn in.

Among the petitions was one from the tenants of the market house asking that it be rooted in the center, and that the market days be changed to Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Referred.

In the matter of H. Kreiling, a member who is alleged to be an alien, a committee was appointed in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to report at next meeting.

Mr. Smith presented the report of the Water Committee, with a negative recommendation of Mr. Huckenstine's plan of building a center wall in the basin by which he claimed $15,000 could be saved in the repair thereof. Report received.

Mr. Voegtly presented the report of the Finance Committee. Received.

Also, a resolution asking the representatives of Allegheny to vote against the proposed classification of city property into city and rural for taxable purposes. Passed.

Mr. V. also called up an ordinance refunding to Robert Reno $1,881 76 taxes which were paid into the City Treasury instead of the Treasury of the School Board where it belonged. Passed.

Mr. Ackley submitted the report of the Street Committee.

Also, ordinances for the grading, paving and curbing of Chapel alley; for the construction of a central sewer on South Diamond street; for the grading, paving and curbing of Belmont street; for the construction of a lateral sewer on Penn avenue; for changing a viewer on the grading, paving and curbing of Troy Hill road and the regrading of the street (Jonathan Gallagher being substituted for Henry Gerwig, resigned); all of which passed finally, except the ordinance for the improvement of Belmont street.

The ordinance to change the grade of Federal street was called up. It provides as follows: To de-scend uniformly from the bridge floor at the rate of two and six-tenths feet per 100 feet, to south curb of Isabella street; thence descending sixty-three one-hundredths of a foot per 100 feet, to south line of Centre alley; thence ascending one foot per 100 feet to north curb of Lacock street; thence ascending three and nine one-hundredths feet per 100 feet, to the south curb of Ohio street. After considerable discussion the ordinance was referred back to the Street Committee.

Mr. Ackley presented a resolution approving the bill introduced into the Legislature, for the abolition of the Board of Poor Directors and vesting their powers in Councils.

Mr. Wittmer called up the resolution giving the consent of Councils to the vacation, by the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Kerr street. Referred to Street Committee with instructions to report an ordinance.

The ordinance relative to the fees and costs of Justices of the peace passed finally.

The ordinance for the opening of Grant avenue from Rebecca street to South avenue was passed.

Common Council business was concurred in as far as reached, viz: the question of the election of a janitor.

The ordinance for the opening and widening of Harrison street, passed in Select Council February 11th, was reconsidered and the ordinance recommitted.

COMMON BRANCH.

Petitions, etc., were presented and referred as follows: Petition for vacation of Coleman street, from Marshall to Ridge street, by the Fort Wayne Railroad; for extending the line of Lowrie street, from Henderson to Quarry street; remonstrance against opening Vista street, Seventh ward; resolution for regrading and repaving Madison avenue; for a record to East street; petition to relieve the poor of the Ninth ward from payment of city taxes; also, from paddlers of the city for ecnomerating from the assessing lines citizens of the Tenth ward, asking Councils to recommend the passage by the Legislature of the bill to equalize taxation, &c.; resolutions for gas lamps on Victor and Fulton streets; also, for extension of main water pipe on Franklin street to Herr's Island, and for a cinder foot walk on Herr's Island; to connect water pipes on North and South Diamond streets with the water main on Federal street. All the above were referred to appropriate committees.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Poor Farm Committee reported an ordinance providing the conveyance, by the Directors of the Poor, to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of a portion of the Poor House Farm at Claremont, for the purpose of slacking grades between the city property and that of said railroad company, and to receive from said road other real estate, consisting of two strips of land along the road, in exchange therefor. Passed finally.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings reported a number of ordinances granting permission to various persons to erect frame buildings. Report received.

One ordinance presented by the committee, granting to C. Hall & Co., the right to erect a frame coal office on Grant avenue, near Pennsylvania avenue, Second ward, was passed finally. The others were laid over to be printed.

Ordinance fixing the bond of the Health officer, passed in Select Council, February 11, was taken up and passed finally.

An ordinance changing the hours for holding public markets was taken up. The ordinance provides that public markets shall be held from twelve o'clock, noon, on Mondays, until twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesdays, from twelve o'clock, noon, on Wednesdays, until twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursdays; and from twelve o'clock, noon, until nine o'clock P. M., on Saturdays of each week. On Saturdays at nine o'clock P. M. the bell shall be struck by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Bureau minutes thereafter the gas must be shut off and the doors closed. The ordinance to take effect May 1st, 1875. Passed.

An ordinance relative to the Superintendent of the Water Works from the control and supervision of repairing and erection of gas posts and lamps, and authorizing the Gas Committee to employ a suitable person to attend to those duties, was called up and a motion to adopt the same was lost.

A mass of old business from Select Council was taken up and the action of that branch concurred in.

New business from Select Council was concurred in as follows: Resolution requesting our representatives in the Legislature to vote against the bill known as "An act for the more certain and equitable valuation of cities of the first class of the third class." Laid over. Also, resolution approving the bill now before the Legislature relating to the office of Poor Director in cities of the first class and vesting the appointment and control of said directors in Councils, and instructing the clerks to forward the resolution to the Legislature. &c. Laid over.

A remonstrance was presented against the passage of an ordinance for opening and widening Harrison street, passed in Select Council February 11. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Burton presented an ordinance to revise the city code. Referred to Ordinance Committee.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Those who can see anything impure in the performances of the Majiltons should keep away from opera and ballet, for nothing like the suggestion of evil in the latter is to be seen in the former. The Majiltons dance prettily and dress in accordance with the fashion for such exhibitions. The absence of long skirts is deemed a necessity for ladies under such circumstances, and has ceased to be regarded as immodest. It is the action of the dancers, rather than their dress, that may be objectionable, and on this score the Majiltons are singularly proper. The most virtuously-minded need have no fear of being shocked by this company; it is the other kind who are most likely to blush at their antics.

Genevieve De Brabant.

The Soldene Troupe performed the well known opera bouffe of "Genevieve De Brabant," last evening, to a crowded house. The opera was a very successful one, Miss Soldene singing in the part of *Drogan* in such a manner as to elicit the warmest applause. Her singing, however, was not as fine as in the opera of the evening previous, and in the fine singing of the "Storm Trio" her voice narrowly missed making a bad break. Still her performance in that song was good enough to deserve the every enthusiastic *encore* which she received. The opera, too, differed from that of the previous evening, in having the suggestions of impropriety which are so abundant in the original of the French, translation—which was, perhaps, a disappointment to some of the audience.

The most taking performance of the supporting performers was the representation of "The Two Gendarmes," by Messrs. Marshall and Beverly, which, of itself, established the success of this piece. Miss Robson's singing as *Genevieve* was not very strong except in the kissing ballad, which touched a responsive chord among the audience and was warmly encored. The short stay of this company in Pittsburgh has been very successful, and there are many here who would wish in the future to see more of them.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Helene Smith, the Lenton family, and a host of the most capable performers appear nightly at this theater, before large audiences, and always please. To-night they will give a capital bill, and lovers of legitimate variety, wherein vulgarity finds no lodgement, should attend.

Charity Concert.

At Library Hall, this evening, a grand concert will be given, for the joint benefit of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless. The very best amateur talent of the two cities have volunteered, including Miss Jean Wallace, who sang and acted so charmingly in the Ground Club's presentation of the "Bohemian Girl." Those who stay away will deprive themselves of the double pleasure of hearing a fine concert and aiding a most worthy cause.

SOME time between twelve and two o'clock on Wednesday night, an attempt was made to enter the drug store of Weber & Price, corner of Chatham street and Wylie avenue. The thieves in attempting to open a window on the Chatham street side, broke a pane of glass and were thus scared off from their purpose.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

Another Exhibit Relative to the Interest Account—The Veto, Etc.

Mayor McCarthy is still fortifying himself with facts and figures for his forthcoming veto of the appropriation ordinance. In response to a note of inquiry to the Controller, relative to the water loan interest account, he yesterday received the following reply through the Assistant Controller, Mr. Livsey:

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER, February 28, 1875.

Hon. William C. McCarthy, Mayor:

SIR: In compliance with your communication of yesterday, I herewith transmit the following:

WM. LIVSEY,
Assistant Controller.

Amount appropriated for water loan interest:

1868	$ 8,850 00	
1869	17,500 00	
1869, accrued interest	889 01	
1870	35,000 00	
1871	52,000 00	
1872	70,000 00	
1873	70,000 00	$254,239 01
Transferred to appropriation for Water Loan interest:		
From water extension, 1869	4,000 00	
From water extension, 1872	39,218 77	
From water extension, 1873	64,331 50	
From Fire Department	20,000 00	
From Water Department	10,000 00	
From Street Department	10,000 00	
From Contingent Fund	10,000 00	
From East End Gas Co	2,000 00	
From city property	5,000 00	
From Engineer's office	5,000 00	
From Road Department	5,000 00	174,550 27
Amount of interest paid to January 31, 1874		$428,789 28
1868	8,624 00	
1869	21,801 50	
1870	32,394 03	
1871	48,021 00	
1872	116,617 23	
1873	$201,331 52	$428,789 28
Amount appropriated for 1874	$280,000 00	
Amount appropriated for deficiency	75,000 00	$355,000 00
Interest paid in 1874 to January 31, 1875		302,765 00
Balance in deficiency appropriation		$ 52,234 00

The balance of $53,234 claimed to be in the deficiency appropriation, is the item which brought about the present controversy. The Mayor, as we understand, holds that this is no appropriation at all; and further, that the amount is not in the treasury, but only exists on paper. He also claims that the transfers from the water extension and other funds, in 1873, and before that date, were unauthorized and illegal, and that the deficiency in the interest account at that time, was equal to the amount thus transferred. On the other hand, the Controller states that the transfers were all made under authority of Councils, and that there can be no question about the legality of transfers made in 1873, from the funds remaining in appropriations other than water extension. The moneys belonging to the latter fund cannot be diverted to any other purpose, and any transfers therefrom must be refunded; but it has been the custom, for years, to use the surplus in one appropriation, to make up for the deficiency in another, at the close of the fiscal year, by resolution of Councils authorizing the transfer. The Controller claims that the transfers above mentioned were all made by Councils. Now, however, a different law is in force, and all moneys remaining at the close of the year, in any appropriation, must be covered into the sinking fund. As to the $52,234, the Controller holds that it (being for a special purpose) is actually appropriated, and available for the payment of interest.

The Mayor will have his "reasons" for vetoing the ordinance ready to present to Councils on Saturday afternoon, at which time there will be a special meeting of both branches to consider the matter.

TRAINS DELAYED.

An Ice Gorge Obstructs Travel on the P. W. and B. R. R.—The Obstructions Removed.

The ice in the Youghiogheny river, east of Jacobs Creek station, on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, broke Wednesday afternoon, and gorged between Smith's Mills and Jacobs Creek, causing the water and ice to back upon the railroad track, extending along the same over a mile. Trains were considerably delayed in consequence, the through train from Baltimore not here yesterday morning at 10:35 reaching the city last night at nine o'clock. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the ice had all been removed from the track, and the water was falling rapidly. Last night the track was entirely free from obstructions, and the express train for the East left on time. All trains are now running on the road are now making their regular trips.

The Puddler's Strike.

On Monday last five puddlers went to work at the mill of Messrs. Kloman, Carnegie & Co., and on Wednesday the number was increased to eight. Thus by bits the strike of the boilers is giving way, and it is to be hoped that ere long all our mills will be in full blast. It seems evident that many of the puddlers find it necessary to go to work, and the more sensible of them should at once look to their own interest, arrange terms with their employers, and thus provide for their families.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ANOTHER cold snap last night.

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co. have started their new sheet steel mill.

THE glass factory (table ware) of J. B. Lyon & Co. started up on Monday.

ALL the glass factories on the South Side are in operation, Ripley & Co.'s having started this week.

THE Board of Revisors yesterday heard and acted upon a number of appeals from the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards.

THE South Side *Herald* yesterday published a translation, in full, of the last confession of Orsweg, hung at 8:45. Others unchanged. Gold 114¼. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling lower at 485.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 fall $ @$1 05½; No. 3 $ @1 03. Corn easier at 35½@35½c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring $1 20@1 21½. Rye—nothing done. Whisky $1 03. Provisions active at $15 50 cash; March; $18 37½ April. $19 00 July. Dry salt meats and bacon unchanged with only jobbing sales. Lard lower at 13½c.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 25.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Receipts yesterday 3,000 head. Market fairly active and steady; common to extra shipping $4 50@6 35. Stockers $3 00@4 50. Hogs—Receipts 13,000 head. Market fairly active at the opening, but closed weaker; poor to choice packing $4 90@5 20; light $5 00@5 30; extra $7 25@7 40; scalawags $5 50@5 75. Shipments 7,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head. Market steady with a good demand and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Hogs firm for best grades, others weak; light to heavy Yorkers $5 50@6 50; packing $5 25@5 50. Cattle steady; sales of native exces at $4 75; fair to good butchers' $3 00@5 50; fair native feeders $4 75.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, February 25.—Cattle—Receipts 238 head; total for the week 6,362 head. Market slow this morning at strong yesterday's prices. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,100 head; total for the week 15,500 head. Market dull and flat, and the supply exceeds demand; Western sheep, $4@6 25 lbs, $5 00@6 18; Ohio sheep, 75@80 lbs, $5 00@5 50.

Hogs—Receipts 2,400 head; total for the week 9,900 head. No market to-day; common to fair Yorkers holding at $5 50@5 80; heavy hogs $7 25@7 40.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 16c. Sales receipts 639 bales; gross 639 bales. Futures closed steady; sales of 30,300 bales as follows: February, 15c; March, 15.31-32c; April, 16 5-16@16 13-32c; May, 16 23-32@16 25-32c; June, 17 1-16@17 3-32c; July, 17 5-16@17 11-32c; August, 17¾c; September, 16 1-16@16 15-16c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—Cotton in good demand; sales 6,000 bales. Movement checked by many factors asking higher, some considering up their samples. Transactions show some irregularity in prices, but quotations change; quotations unchanged. Receipts 1,111 bales. Exports—Continent, 4,521 bales. Stock 300,395 bales. Unsold last evening 159,800 bales. On shipboard 144,000 bales.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, February 25.—Arrived—Fisk, Paducah and return. River 11 feet 9 inches and rising. Weather clear; mercury 42.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—Arrived—Glencoe and Jno. F. Toile, Cairo. Departed—Gen. Mitchell, Cincinnati; Great Republic, St. Louis. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—River 17 feet 9 inches and rising. Weather cloudy and colder. Arrived—Nick Longworth and Tom Jones, New Orleans; Laura Davis, Nashville. Departed—Turner, Memphis.

VICKSBURG, February 25.—No boats up or down. Weather clear and pleasant. River fell 4 inches.

LITTLE ROCK, February 25.—River falling; 3 feet by gauge. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—River fell 6 inches. Arrived—Ft. Gibson, Arkansas river. Departed—Legal Tender, White river; Eckert No. 2, Cumberland river, Ohio river.

EVANSVILLE, February 25.—Snowed from 7 to 11 A. M.; clear this evening; snow disappearing; mercury 34 down to 30, now. River rising fast, with 9 8-10 feet on gauge. Port List: Up—Jno. Means and barge, Geo. Roberts, Idlewild, Red Cloud, Mary Miller and Morning Star. Down—Dick Johnson, Alex. Swift and barges, Mary Honston and Bowling Green. Business good. All the packets had fine trips and turn out. The Bohmian was aground in Henderson bar twenty-four hours. The Jas. Howard is aground at Trade Water.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—River rising, with 9 feet 3 inches in the canal and 7 feet 3 inches in the falls. Weather warm. Wind S. Fell a heavy snow this morning, but is moderating to-night. Arrived—Grey Eagle, Henderson; Indiana, Cincinnati; Arlington, Memphis. Departed—Indiana, New Orleans; Nick Longworth, Kanawha; Arlington and Kittie Vaughn, Cincinnati; Nellie Speer and tow, Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—The ice in the harbor below the bridge, which has been an embargo on navigation since January 4th, commenced moving very slowly this afternoon, and by dark it had all passed out of sight, without a dollar's worth of damage, so far, as is known, to steamers or other craft. Dispatches from Kimswicks say it passed there all afternoon, which leads to the hope that the river is or will be to-morrow open to Cairo, and that navigation south will be resumed in one or two days. The ice about the bridge is breaking up to some extent to-night, and if the river continues there will be a general break up in a very few days of all the upper rivers. Steamboat and insurance men congratulate each other to-night at the happy riddance of ice without damage, and the heartiness of the congratulations may be imagined when it is understood that almost one million dollars' worth of property lies along the shore between here and Arsenal Island, a distance of three miles.

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.

Communication From the Corn Exchange to President Scott.

A committee appointed by the Corn Exchange of this city to confer with Col. Thos. A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in behalf of the interests of Pittsburgh merchants, have addressed to that gentleman the following letter:

PITTSBURGH, January 25, 1875.

Col. Thos. A. Scott, President Pennsylvania Railroad and Pennsylvania Company:

DEAR SIR:—This Committee, appointed by the Pittsburgh Corn Exchange to confer with you in behalf of their especial interest, would respectfully represent, that by the policy of your companies, a discrimination exists which limits our receipts to almost exactly the consumptive demand of the city. The tariff sheets issued by your companies at Chicago and other points to the seaboard, and also to the local points in Pennsylvania, Maryland, &c., carry through Pittsburgh at rates so far below the rates to Pittsburgh and then to destination, as to be absolutely prohibitory. Instance, by the Star Line: Chicago to Clearfield, Pa., 35c; in car loads, Chicago to Pittsburgh, 25c; Pittsburgh to Clearfield 45c (special rate last September), making 70c, just double rates. To through points the difference is probably less. But for that matter, it might practically as well be double or treble, as any discrimination works absolute prohibition. Not only the through trade but the Pennsylvania local wants, which have been heretofore supplied by Pittsburgh, have been lost to us, and without, as far as we can see, any gain to you, as there is no competition. Your lines almost control the great grain-growing belt of the country, viz: Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, besides a vast territory beyond the Mississippi, all of which passes through Pittsburgh, where much of it changes cars to your central line. Why, then, not make Pittsburgh a vast receiving and distributing point, as you now do with live stock in East Liberty? This can be done only by making an absolute free *pro rata* freight rate, so as to allow Pittsburgh merchants to compete freely in any and all Western markets for the grain and produce which becomes your freight the moment it becomes their merchandise, and that, too, free of charge, where you now get what you can for this, through high-priced agents, "cut rates, drawbacks, etc., etc." With this, we fully believe that our merchants can act in harmony with your company, and for their mutual interests, in making our city what it should be, a very important market, within twenty-four hours' freight-time of Philadelphia, and will give you exactly the same amount of money that you will otherwise get for transportation of the same. We further insist, that we, whether for local or through business, shall not be subject to exorbitant charges for detention of cars, but that we shall pay only the same as others pay. Now we are charged $5 per day per car for detentions, while others pay but $2. Heretofore we have been charged first class rates on coal, about 22,000 pounds, while at Philadelphia and other markets the maximum car was 24,000 pounds.

Hoping and believing that all these important matters will receive that attention which their importance demands, and that you may see clearly a way in which we can harmoniously work, each for itself, but at the same time for our mutual interests, we are yours, truly,

WM. MCCREERY,
A. M. MARSHALL,
S. L. MCHENRY,
L. G. GRAFF,
JOHN ROSE.

GEO. W. SPENCER, DENTIST, 254 PENN AVENUE.

Fine Gold Fillings a Specialty.

No Wonder

the people have confidence, when the best physicians are prescribing DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP in all cases of Coughs, Colds, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumptives, Take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The assertion of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that is brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup has cured many, apparently in the last stage of show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Have You a Cough?

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and BALSAM OF HOREHOUND," prepared by MCCLARKEN & MCKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the throat and lungs, this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations under a similar name being offered for sale in this city, with which to defraud the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We make no false statements to dispose of our article, but place it before